

cern us. With happy forethought the bands and drum corps had been instructed to play quick marching time (6-8ths), and there was as a consequence none of that painful lagging which so frequently characterizes the movements of large bodies. Naturally the military companies which composed the first division had for the spectators the greatest attraction, and indeed they presented a dazzling appearance in their showy uniforms, and marched, as a whole, with the precision of veterans. The Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guards, the crack militia regiment of the South, turned out nearly its full complement of men, and in its summer uniform of dress coat and white pants, made the finest display in the line. But after all, the chief feature of the parade was the imposing array of uniformed Posts of the Grand Army in the second division. The "Three Big Twos," as Dahlgren Post No. 2, of Boston, Post No. 2, of Philadelphia, and Post No. 2, of Washington, have been humorously christened, were applauded all along the line for their fine marching and soldierly appearance. The Dayton men, in their white dress coats and black hats, won many a smile from the ladies along the route. But, perhaps, the objects of the greatest interest to the public, were the tattered battle flags which were carried by some of the visiting Posts. Pathetic reminders of many a bloody field, they spoke a language which even this new generation could understand! The Daryee Zouaves, as was to be expected, from their flaming uniforms, and the fact that they were stationed at Baltimore early in the war, were greeted with marked favor.

The procession was about an hour and a half in passing a given point, and the head had reached the City Hall, where it passed in review before the President and the distinguished company assembled on the east portico, almost before the last of the line had begun to move. As the column came in sight the President bowed his head and gracefully acknowledged the marching salutes which were given as the various commands filed by. It was not far from two o'clock when the last of the Posts in line reached the place of dismissal and broke ranks. It is estimated that ten thousand men were in line. Towards dusk the veterans began to move out to Camp Agnus, which was pitched in a beautiful park in the northeastern suburbs of the city. There the citizens' committee had made the most generous provision for their entertainment and what with the music from twenty-five bands and the choral society organized specially for the occasion by Mr. Frank Applee, of Baltimore, the "commissary" of sandwiches, coffee, etc., the interchange of friendly courtesies between the various Posts, and the fireworks which were set off as dusk came on, the afternoon and evening passed in a whirl of merriment. The details of the formal reception, which took place shortly after dark, and the excursion of the delegates to the Grand Encampment down the Chesapeake Bay during the afternoon and evening, will be found in their appropriate places in the regular narrative of the day's events. It only remains to be said that nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the day and that the occasion was universally pronounced to be the most notable in the history of the Grand Army.

#### THE PROCESSION

Order of March—Appearance of the Commands in Line—The Uniforms.

Although the early morning gave little promise of a clear day, just before the time arrived for forming the procession with which the 16th annual Encampment of the Grand Army was to be inaugurated the clouds broke away and the sun shone out brilliantly, imparting something of its own splendor to the scene. The streets soon became thronged with an eager and impatient yet good-humored multitude, and the windows of every house along the route of the procession seemed to be peopled with spectators.

Shortly after 9 o'clock South Broadway and the streets leading to that broad thoroughfare down as far as Canton avenue presented a lively scene with troops and Grand Army Posts marching and countermarching by each other to their respective places in the line. Generals Agnus, Herbert, and Merrill, with their staff officers and aides, were on hand early, and had their headquarters near the corner of Broadway and Eastern avenue, where they superintended the forming of the line. Special trains arrived shortly after 9 o'clock from Philadelphia and Wilmington and brought several Posts from those sections, which disembarked on Canton avenue and joined their departments. The orders were for the procession to move at 9:30 o'clock, but that was impossible, as the Washington military and other out-of-town organizations did not arrive until that time or after. It was, indeed, a great column to form, but General Agnus and his assistant officers were well equal to the task, and there was very little confusion. About 10:40 the procession began to move, the right of line passing up on the east side of Broadway from Canton avenue, and the rest wheeling quickly into line. The houses on both sides of Broadway were profusely decorated, and at various points handsome flags were stretched across the street. As the various bands of music and hundreds of drums and fife struck up lively airs, and the thousands of grays and blues mingled together in the grand march up Broadway, there was a perfect outburst of enthusiasm from the vast crowds of spectators assembled on the sidewalks. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and parasols and men shouted themselves hoarse, while the marching veterans and troops acknowledged the ovation by touching their caps in a graceful salute. The line of march was up Broadway to Baltimore street, to Hanover, to Lombard, to Sharp, to Baltimore, to Eutaw, to Franklin, to Howard, to Monument, to Charles, to Fayette, to Calvert, to Lexington, to Holiday, passing the President of the United States and other distinguished officials in review at the City Hall; thence along Holiday street to Exchange Place, and dismissed.

After ranks had been broken the Fifth Regiment marched up Baltimore street and halted in parade rest just above Charles street, and as other military companies and Grand Army Posts passed by they saluted and cheered with a deafening vim, and were in return the recipients of the same hearty and enthusiastic compliment.

#### THE PROCESSION MOVED

In the following order: Squad of fourteen mounted police officers, headed by Marshal of Police John T. Gray and Deputy Marshal Jacob Frey. Then rode Major General R. B. Ayres, of the United States Army, the commander-in-chief of the entire line. His staff

officers were: Col. Wm. Mitchell, Second Artillery, U. S. A.; Surgeon Henry W. Owings, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A.; Capt. C. R. Barnett and F. O. Saville. General Ayres appeared to fine advantage in his rich dark blue uniform, with gold trimmings and light cloth summer helmet. Gen. James R. Herbert, commanding the first division, rode directly behind the commander-in-chief with his staff as follows: Lieut. Col. T. Wallis Blackiston, Majors W. R. McKee, J. W. S. Brady, Geo. E. Nelson, and Capt. Thos. Hillen, Chas. Gambrill, Geo. S. Wood and Fred Simon, the only member of the staff absent being Lieut. A. H. Whitley. They made a dashing appearance with their cocked hats, gold straps and swords. Their services, too, in forming and clearing the way for the parade were laborious and well directed.

In turn marched a platoon of twenty policemen in command of Lieutenant W. McK. Watkins, of the Northeastern District, with Sergeants L. B. Wessels, J. A. G. Schultz, and D. H. Bruchey. The excellent marching of the officers attracted no little attention, and they made a very favorable impression. First in line marched the Fifth Regiment, I. M. N. G., in command of Col. Stewart Brown, Lieut. Col. John D. Liscomb, with the following staff, all mounted: Adjutant W. K. Whiting, Ordnance Officer John Landstreet, Surgeon W. H. Crim, Assistant Surgeon W. F. Lockwood, and Paymaster W. T. Frick. The regiment paraded about 330 muskets, and was divided into nine companies, commanded as follows: Company A, Capt. W. S. Whitley, Jr.; Company B, Capt. Lee A. White; Company C, Capt. R. B. Brown; Company D, Capt. Geo. C. Cole; Company E, Lieut. Louis Schneberger; Company F, Capt. Winfield S. Anderson; Company G, Capt. A. D. B. Courtenay; Company H, Capt. W. P. Jollinger, and Company I, Capt. N. Lee Goldsborough. The men wore their summer dress uniforms of gray cutaway coats, white cross straps and belts and white pants. The band paraded 32 pieces, Prof. Adam Hutz director, and the drum and fife corps numbered 24 men, under Maj. Thomas E. Bulger. The colors borne by the regiment were the national flag presented to them by Russell Lowell G. A. R. Post and the handsome blue silk regimental flag. The marching and drilling of the regiment were equal to the high standard for which the "Fifth" has long been famous.

Following the Fifth, and just before the Maryland battalion, N. G., came the Virginia companies, numbering in all 221 men. They were headed by Pick's band of Baltimore, twenty men with red uniforms. All the companies reached the city early in the morning, except the Richmond Light Blues, who arrived at 10 a. m. on a special train, and joined the parade on East Baltimore street just below Jones's Falls, filing in from a parallel street. The headquarters of the Virginia troops was at the Eutaw House, where they all refreshed themselves after arrival before proceeding to South Broadway, where they were aligned just above Canton avenue. The Norfolk City Guards, 38 men, Capt. C. A. Nash, First Lieutenant H. Hodges, Second Lieutenant C. C. Lee; uniform dark blue frock coat, light blue pants, white epaulettes and trimmings, and black bear skin shakos. The Old Dominion Guards of Portsmouth, Va., 49 men, Capt. H. C. Higgins, First Lieutenant J. H. Walker, Second Lieutenant James M. Binkford; uniform gray cutaway coat, blue pants, white and black epaulettes.

Richmond Light Blues, 47 men, Captain John S. Wise, First Lieutenant W. S. Dashiell, Second Lieutenant Sol. Hutchins; uniform blue cutaway coat with white trimmings, blue pants and steel cuirasses. This company bore the old war flag of the Forty-sixth Virginia regiment, the original flag of the ante-bellum R. L. P's.

The Alexandria Light Infantry, Company F of the Third Virginia regiment, 46 men, Captain McBurney, Jr., First Lieutenant George S. Smith, Second Lieutenant S. L. Monroe; uniform confederate gray and caps.

The Warren Light Infantry, of Front Royal, 40 men, Captain McIntee and Lieutenants Leach and Brown; confederate gray uniforms and dark helmets.

Many of these Virginians are veterans of the war, and as they and some of the Marylanders are the only Southern military attending the Encampment around them most of the demonstrations of unity and fraternity were exhibited. They were greeted with frequent applause as they passed along the line of march.

After the Old Dominion troops marched the battalion of Maryland National Guard, headed by the Excelsior Band, of Chestertown, and commanded by Capt. A. P. Barnett, of the Bond Guards; Lieut. McLean, of Towson Guards, adjutant. The battalion was composed of the following companies: Towson Guards, Baltimore county, with drum corps and fife, 40 muskets, Capt. John Kidgely of H commanding, Lieut. Robert Pilon; Lingapore Guards, Frederick county, 28 muskets, Capt. E. D. Danner in command, Lieut. W. M. Gaither and R. T. Gilson. The Guards were a very attractive uniform of dark blue coat, light blue pants with white stripes, white epaulettes and belts and dark blue helmets, ornamented with gilt. Governor's Guards, Annapolis, with drum corps, 33 muskets, commanded by Capt. Louis Green, Lieut. John H. Wells; Kent Guards, 25 muskets, Capt. D. S. Bordley in command, Lieut. Thomas G. DeFord and A. R. Calder; Bond Guards, Catonsville, 35 muskets, Lieut. P. B. Griswold in command; Monumental City Guards, colored, of Baltimore city, 30 muskets, drum and fife corps, Capt. Lloyd W. Young in command, and Lieut. Wm. R. Spence. This was the first appearance of the Guards on general parade, and they looked very well in their white pants and dark blue coats, with gold trimmings. There was also a squad of cavalrymen and artillerymen from Fort McHenry in the military division.

Following came the Washington military, except the Union Veteran Corps, sixty men, who led the Grand Army Post representatives. Including the veterans and excluding the musicians there were 424 men, of whom 145 were colored. Arriving from Washington early in the morning, they marched to South Broadway and formed with the right resting on Lombard street. They took order in the parade as follows: National Rifles, fifty-four men, headed by Donch's band of sixteen pieces, Col. J. O. P. Burnside commanding, Captain N. W. Fitzgerald, First Lieutenant J. M. Barrett, Second Lieutenant J. T. Oyster; uniform, red cutaway coat, dark blue pants, white stripes, white helmets, and gold epaulettes.

Washington Light Infantry, headed by the full Marine band of forty-eight pieces, 165 men, officered as follows: Field and

staff—Lieut. Col. Wm. C. Moore, First Lieut. W. H. Harrison, Adjutant Staff—Capt. H. Dingman, J. A. George Breitbarth, quartermaster; Levi Woodbury, commissary; F. A. Ashford, surgeon; J. T. Dyer, paymaster; J. C. Engard, engineer; E. G. Wheeler, ordnance; R. F. Bartle, inspector; B. D. Cramer, sergeant major. Company A—Capt. Wm. N. Dalton, Lieut. John G. Cowie; Company B—Capt. R. R. Rose, Lieut. Geo. C. Thomas; Company C—Capt. Matthew Goddard, Lieut. John C. Entwistle; Company D—Capt. John S. Miller, Lieut. P. J. Duffy. The uniform of this company is that of the Annapolis army; white cutaway coats with gold trimmings, blue pants with white stripes, gold epaulettes and black shakos. Next to the Fifth Maryland this was the largest regiment in the parade. Their appearance was striking, and received enthusiastic compliments on all sides. Their marching and that of the National Rifles, who also made a very handsome appearance, was in keeping with their good looks, and as they swung up Baltimore street the partiality of the ladies was expressed in the louder clapping of hands and the faster waving of handkerchiefs. The Washington Light Infantry was organized in 1836 and reorganized in 1871.

Next came the Capital City Guards, a colored company, numbering 50 men, with 4 marines as drummers. Their officers were: Captain Thomas S. Kelley; Lieutenants C. R. Douglas, William H. Smallwood, O. D. Smith, Judson Malvin; uniform dark blue with buff and gold trimmings, white waist and cross-belts, black lynx-skin shakos.

The Washington Cadet Corps, another colored company, followed with 50 men and a drum corps of eight pieces. They were commanded by Captain C. A. Fleetwood, Lieutenants George S. Contee, James A. Perry, and Brevet Lieutenant Ed. Brockenbrough; uniform dark-blue cutaway coat, light blue pants, white facings, dark shakos and blue and white epaulettes.

The Butler Zouaves, colored, came next with 45 men and band of 15 pieces, commanded by Captain Ben Young and Lieut. John Moore. They wore knapsacks and white leggings and a blue uniform similar to those of the United States army, with black shakos. This company was organized on Emancipation day, 1865.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

The second division was composed of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was under command of Gen. George S. Merrill, Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., with the following staff: Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Charles L. Young; Past Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, C. V. R. Pond; Adjutant General, W. M. Olin; Quartermaster General, Wm. Ward; Judge Advocate General, G. B. Squires; Inspector General, J. R. Carnahan; Surgeon General, Charles Styer; and Chaplain-in-Chief, J. F. Levering.

The Union Veteran Corps, of Washington, marched at the head of the Grand Army. They numbered sixty men, a band of seven-teen and drum-corps of ten men; uniform, dark shakos, dark blue blouse, and light blue pants and epaulettes. They were greeted frequently as they passed in the parade.

The gallant Daryee Zouaves, in command of Captain Andrew Coates, Adjutant Harry Taylor, Lieutenant Morris Sullivan, were greeted with the liveliest enthusiasm all along the route.

The Department of Maryland, numbering nearly 1,500 men, and their appearance highly creditable. Wallace Post No. 1, Cambridge, Maryland, 50 men; Black Post No. 1, Easton, Maryland, 26 men; Le Carpentier Post of Preston, Caroline county, Maryland, 33 men; Wingate Post, No. 9, of York county, Cecil county, 25 men; Reno Post No. 3, Hagerstown, 30 men; James S. Caldwell Post, of Rising Sun, Cecil county, 25 men.

The Department of Maine was represented by 40 men in line and a number of drum and fife corps. They were A. L. Post, Department Commander; J. M. Vanderslice, Junior Vice-Commander; E. M. Vanderslice, specter; John T. Foster, Assistant Adjutant-General; W. H. Haskell, A. C. Hamlin, and J. S. Bangs, Past Department Commanders.

The representatives of the Department from Vermont rode in a carriage. There was no Post as a body.

Delaware was represented by two Posts from Wilmington, No. 1, Thomas A. Smith with 65 men, took up position on the left of the Massachusetts delegation, with a colored Post, No. 4, from Wilmington, which had arrived with them. The latter numbered 30 men, with a drum band of 8.

The Rhode Island delegation arrived on the assembly ground, Broadway and Baltimore, east side, shortly after 9 o'clock, and took up position on the left of the Delaware (colored) Post. About 25 in all represented this State.

The Massachusetts men of Dahlgren Post No. 2, of Boston, who arrived in the city on Tuesday night with Post 2 of Philadelphia, were early on the ground and presented an excellent appearance. They had with them their own band (Martland's, of Brockton), of 27 pieces, in addition to over 100 men in line. They formed the escort of Commander-in-Chief Merrill, and occupied the leading position in the second division, divided into five companies.

Connecticut was represented by a delegation of 20 men, which did not arrive on its assigned position during the formation of the alignments, but took part in the procession in a later order.

The Department of Ohio, C. T. Clark commander, was well represented in the parade. There were delegates from J. C. McCoy Post, No. 1, 60 men; Todd Post, No. 29, from Youngstown, Ohio; Edward A. King Post, No. 23, Dayton, Ohio; Nebeling Post, No. 20, Western Ohio; Charles E. Austin Post, No. 11, had two representatives, S. McCulloch and W. E. Orton; Norris Post, No. 27, Postoria, Ohio; Mitchell Post, No. 45, Springfield, Ohio; G. H. Thomas Post, No. 13, Cincinnati; John Bell Post, No. 119; Lytle Post, No. 47. This Department was accompanied by J. St. J. Clarkson, editor of the Dayton Daily Herald; William J. Elliott, of the Sunday Capital, Columbus; Ex-Governor Thomas L. Young, J. Warren Kiefer, Speaker of the House of Representatives; General J. B. Houston, senior vice commander; At Joseph Amos, assistant quartermaster-general; Inspector S. O. Stockwell and Silas M. Sparlin, chairman of the reception committee.

The Department of the Potomac, S. S. Burdett commander, had representatives from Kit Carson Post, No. 2, J. A. Rawlings Post, No. 1, Lincoln Post, No. 3, George G. Meade Post, No. 5, John F. Reynolds Post, No. 6, James A. Garfield Post, No. 7, A. E. Burnside Post, No. 8, and O. P. Morton Post (colored), No. 4, 60 men. This last Post was

escorted by the Butler Zouaves (colored) and band.

Iowa, G. B. Hogan commander, had in procession Asst.-Adjt. Gen. W. R. Mowing, Commanding Officer, council of administration, and delegates.

Illinois was represented by 30 men, Thos. G. Lawler department commander. In a carriage provided were officers and John W. January, who lost both feet at Andersonville.

Indiana had representatives from Terre Haute, and Kansas was represented by Department Commander J. C. Walkinshaw and six delegates.

Owing to the distance, very few were present from the West, most of those departments being represented by delegates. From the department of the Mountains, which includes Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana came Department Commander E. K. Stinson, M. J. Fitzgerald, A. A. J., and six men from A. Lincoln Post, No. 5, Garfield Post, No. 18, McPherson Post, No. 14, and Thornburg, No. 3.

From Minnesota came Adam Marty, department commander, and a representation from Muller Post, No. 1, and George N. Morgan, No. 4.

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans was present from California with a small delegation from Post No. 2, San Francisco.

From Michigan came Gen. B. R. Pierce, department commander, C. J. R. Pond, past department commander, and C. A. Jones, member of the national council of administration.

Nebraska sent its department commander, B. R. Pierce, B. P. Cook, assistant adjutant general, and ten delegates.

The sole representative of the Sixth Massachusetts, which passed through Baltimore on the 19th of April, '61, was C. P. Lord, of Company G.

The New Jersey division was headed by the Bordentown Cornet Band, with sixteen pieces, followed by Ed. L. Campbell, department commander; Wm. B. Hatch, Post No. 37, of Camden, N. J., with 100 men in line. The One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania battle-flag and Twelfth New Jersey battle-flag were carried by the men, and attracted considerable attention. Lincoln Post No. 11, of Newark, N. J.—The men in this Post were dressed in dark navy-blue clothes, with white vests, 54 men in line, headed by the Post's fife and drum corps of sixteen men.

Aaron Wilkes Post No. 23, Trenton, N. J., headed by Winsler's Seventh Regiment band of twenty pieces. They numbered seventy-five men, each carrying corps markers and wearing Grand Army Republic snits. Each man had attached to the lapel of his coat a small gold badge representing the name and number of the Post.

Thomas M. K. Lee Post 65, Camden, N. J., 40 men, with fife and drum corps.

Robert Boggs Post No. 69, New Brunswick, N. J., 13 men.

E. D. Baker Post, No. 22, Mooretown, N. J., 10 men.

A few representatives from Van Horton Post No. 3, of Jersey City, were also in the line and marched with Aaron Wilkes Post No. 23.

Next followed the Virginia division, headed by a large fife and drum corps from the Portsmouth (Va.) navy-yard and representatives to the National Encampment. They were succeeded by Farrant Post No. 1 of Portsmouth, Va., which had a band of 40 men. The men were much applauded for their fine marching and drilling. Exhibitions of which were given on Broadway prior to the start. Calhoun Post No. 2, of 40 men and drum corps, from Norfolk. Thomas Francis Meagher Post No. 3, of 35 men and drum corps. Kearney Post No. 7, Portsmouth, Va., B. C. Cook, collector of the port, commander, with 25 men, carrying several fine American flags.

Lincoln Post No. 5, Portsmouth. The Post consolidated with Phil Kearney Post No. 7. A number of the Posts from Virginia carried relics of old flags, besides several new American flags.

The Department of Pennsylvania was next represented. Department Commander, J. M. Vanderslice.

Post 1 (George G. Meade Post) of Philadelphia, 125 men in line, 18 battle and 4 State flags, accompanied by their band and drum-corps of 35 pieces.

Post 2, Philadelphia, 180 men and citizens corps of 85. The Post wore blue coats and white pants and were preceded by their fine drum corps of 40 pieces under Drum Major McCarthy, and a uniformed guard of 40 muskets commanded by Capt. McIntire. They had 17 flags in line.

Post 5, of Philadelphia, 50 men, accompanied by an armed guard of 20 men, S. H. Martin, captain; J. W. Benton, Lieutenant, and Matthews's band, composed of soldiers' orphans of the Philadelphia Institute, and a drum corps of sons of members of the Post, under Drum Major Harry Hoffmann.

Post 10 (Greble Post), of Southwark, Philadelphia, 150 men, accompanied by the Post guard of 25 men, in command of Lieutenant P. O'Brien, and a drum corps of 16 pieces. This is said to be the largest Post in Philadelphia, having 600 members. It had five battle flags in line.

Post 8 (E. D. Baker Post), of Philadelphia, 155 men; delegations of Posts 100 and 114, and carrying the Ninety-first and One Hundred and sixth Pennsylvania's battle flags; also the Seventy-first California (Baker's regiment) and an old Mexican flag presented to the Post by Mrs. Col. W. F. Small. The members of the Post drew in line a small cannon captured at Gettysburg.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

Reviewing the Parade From the City Hall. A Distinguished Company.

The parade, as already stated, was reviewed at the city hall by President Arthur and members of his Cabinet, General Sherman, and a distinguished company of Federal and local officials. The President reached Baltimore early in the day, leaving Washington at ten o'clock in the private car of President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. His party consisted of the following officials: Attorney-General Brewster, Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Lincoln, and Postmaster-General Howe. At Baltimore they were met by President Garrett, Mayor Whyte, Collector Webster, ex-Collector Thomas, Thomas M. Lannahan, and other distinguished citizens, and driven to the City Hall, where they were joined by Speaker Keifer, of the House of Representatives, General Wm. T. Sherman, and Col. Bacon, and formally received by a committee of citizens. When the procession was announced to be approaching, the party left the Mayor's parlor and took

position on the eastern portico, whence the President, with uncovered head, reviewed the procession. General Agnus, of the American, pointed out the various commands as they filed by, and the President acknowledged their marching salutes with a wave of his hat. At the close of the parade he was driven to the residence of Mayor White for dinner, at which the other members of the party, with the private citizens whose individual guests they were, were present.

#### SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The Crack Posts of the East—Old Battle Flags—Exchanging Tunes.

It is worth chronicling as an illustration of the good feeling which prevailed that many of the G. A. R. bands in the procession played "Dixie" and "Maryland, My Maryland," while the bands escorting the Southern militia showed a fondness for "Rally Round the Flag," "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," and other popular airs in the Union army.

Post No. 2, of Philadelphia, brought with them a drum and fife corps of forty members, uniformed in blue and red. They attracted a great deal of attention. In the parade the Post appeared in white pants, the three-colored—Post, guard, and drum-corps, thus forming the three distinctive colors, red, white, and blue. Of the colors carried by Post 2 many are notable. There are four Post flags, (guides), one State flag, one National flag, the regular Post flag, and a Union Jack. Of old battle flags, there are the Twenty-ninth, Seventy-second, (two flags), Eighty-second, Twenty-third, Forty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, (Irish Brigade), Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Nineteenth, (two flags), Sixth Corps headquarters flag, Sixth Corps, Second Division, headquarters flag, Fifth Corps, Second Division, Third Brigade headquarters flag, and the Twentieth Corps, First Division, headquarters flag. The flags are all carried by the men who now own them, as they are in most instances presents from corps and division commanders. The color guard is commanded by Officer of the Day H. W. Allen, of Post 2.

Wilson Post, of Baltimore, which escorted Dahlgren Post No. 2, of Boston, and Post No. 2, of Philadelphia, to their hotels, carried several tattered battle flags of the old Maryland Line, which they rescued from decay in the cellar of the state house at Annapolis.

The crack organizations of the veterans are the "Three Big Twos," or, as they are facetiously called, the "too, too toos," of Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington. Dahlgren Post 2 of Boston, Post 2 of Philadelphia, and Post 2 of Washington are certainly fine-looking men, and deserve the distinction they have won. They are composed mostly of lawyers and prosperous business men, not a few of whom are well known outside the borders of their own cities. The members of Dahlgren Post, who were the guests of Post 2 of Philadelphia at that city on Monday, arrived here Tuesday afternoon with the Philadelphians, and were met at Union Depot by Wilson Post, of Baltimore, who escorted the former to the Eutaw House and the latter to the Carrollton. All along the march they were loudly cheered and applauded, while favorable comment was heard on every side. Dahlgren Post mustered 93 men, and was accompanied by Martland's Brockton Band of 27 pieces. They wore sidearms, white baldrics, blue uniforms, and Händel hats. The officers were Col. George C. Joslin, senior vice-commander, in command; Dr. H. S. Everett, acting vice-commander; Dr. A. D. Smith, surgeon; Henry Bright, Jr., acting chaplain; Wm. F. Clark, adjutant; E. A. Knipp, quartermaster; Chas. H. Whiting, officer of the day. They will go to Washington in company with Post 2, of Philadelphia. The Philadelphians are accompanied by their fife and drum corps of thirty-one men and a firing party of forty men. The drummers and fifers wear natty red uniforms. The firing party are uniformed handsomely and conspicuously. They wear the Russian shako, white coats trimmed with light blue, and gold and light blue pantaloons. They carry breech-loading rifles. The officers of the Post are Frank A. Lynch, Commander; L. R. Portesque, Senior Vice-Commander; M. E. Fegan, Junior Vice-Commander; Harry W. Allen, Officer of the Day; J. O. Winchester, Adjutant; N. F. Lightner, Quartermaster; Charles F. Kennedy, Chaplain. Ex-Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is a member of this Post, as is also Judge Fell. Commander Lynch has a gallant war record.

One of the popular attractions of the parade was Comrade Theodore Hoff, of Wilmington, Delaware, who is six feet seven inches in height, and weighs 271 pounds. He served four years in the war before he was twenty-one. In the parade he rode in a barouche, and was everywhere hailed as "the great Jumbo."

#### JUBILEE AT CAMP AGNUS.

Visit of General Sherman and Others—The Camp-Fire—Scenes and Incidents.

Camp Agnus was comparatively deserted up to noon. At that hour the Citizens' Committee, represented by Mr. Joshua Horner, Jr., the efficient chairman, had perfected their arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the guests invited to participate in the grand Camp-fire ceremonies. The grounds set apart for the use of the Camp-fire adjoint Camp Agnus, on the north, and are under the exclusive control of the Citizens' Entertainment Committee. Hereafter spread over four hundred yards of tables, having a capacity for seating nearly ten thousand persons, and storehouses and culinary departments have also been erected. Arrangements have also been made for feeding twenty thousand persons on the Camp-fire grounds. At different points throughout the grounds numerous tanks having a capacity of 200 gallons each were placed, filled with ice-water, lemonade, and other refreshing fluids. There are provided with spigots, and the veterans had the privilege of indulging at *ad libitum*. The Camp-fire grounds were open during the day only to comrades in uniform and their immediate families. On entering the guests were received by a corps of citizens and escorted to the refreshment tables where they were most hospitably entertained. The bill of fare, comprising palatable soup, bread and butter, ham, beef, cheese, coffee, &c., was pronounced by the boys as very much superior to the fare they were accustomed to while on the tented fields. As evening approached the camp-fires were kindled and the camp presented much the appearance of a veritable army encampment. The spectacle was a highly picturesque one, and the sounds of music and revelry continued till midnight.

#### ARRIVAL OF GENERAL AYRES.

General R. B. Ayres arrived at the camp grounds about 4 o'clock, accompanied by

General James A. Herbert of the Maryland militia, and Colonel Mitchell of his staff. They passed through and inspected the camp, and expressed themselves as much pleased at its complete military appointments.

#### GENERAL SHERMAN IN CAMP.

During the reception in the City Hall, ex-Mayor Latrobe got General Sherman away and took him out to Camp Agnus, with Colonel Bacon, of the staff of the General of the Army. The party rode out in General Latrobe's carriage and made a tour of the grounds without the presence of the distinguished visitor becoming generally known.

From the camp they proceeded to the Camp-fire ground, where they alighted, and Mr. Joshua Horner, Jr., the efficient chairman of the citizens' camp-fire committee received them, and in company with Mr. Chas. A. Vogel, of the citizens' executive committee, initiated them into all of the mysteries of the commissary department.

At this time the ground was occupied by several score of veterans, who were reviving army reminiscences over plates of palatable soup and partaking freely of the "battles" provided by the citizens' committee. One or two noticed General Sherman as he proceeded around the upper part of the grounds, and soon there was a general rush toward the old warrior, who greeted the ex-soldiers with a hearty grasp of the hand and a cheerful word.

Subsequently the visitors approached the tables at the lower end of the grounds where the veterans were eating, and as soon as General Sherman saw the soup, he obtained a plate and ate it with considerable gusto, subsequently washing it down with a glass of milk. The operation of eating was interrupted frequently by old companions in arms, who came up and greeted General Sherman with many manifestations of pleasure.

For a half hour Old Tecumseh held an impromptu reception and many interesting incidents occurred. Among these was the greeting of a Missourian who exclaimed as he extended his hand:

"Here's one of them Old Eighth Missouri bummers, General!"

"Eighth Missouri; you don't say so? What in the world are you doing here?" responded the General, warmly.

"There's no hog about here, General," said the veteran.

General Sherman looked at him with a quizzical air, and said, "you boys gave me a great deal of trouble."

"And you gave us a great deal of trouble, General."

"But I made you fight like thunder," was the retort of the old commander, which raised a laugh at the expense of the Missourian.

Another veteran said to the General, "I have not seen you since the night you crossed the Mississippi at Hardtimes."

"Were you there?" asked the General.

"Yes, sir."

"Who were you with?"

"I was in the commissary's department, and you and your staff rode up nearly starved and we fed you on potatoes. [Laughter.]

A feeble old veteran, in shaking hands with the General, remarked that the bean soup he was then eating was different from that at Carlisle, "for here," said he, "you don't have to fire for the bean."

"No," said General Sherman, as he swallowed a mouthful with evident relish, "this is good."

"Been a long time since you ate it before General," said another blue coat.

"No," was the reply, "I have it every day at home when I can get it."

After greeting all of the veterans who were present, General Sherman returned to Baltimore with General Latrobe. His visit at the camp was a perfect ovation and to the spectator the scene was interesting to the highest degree. Incidental to his visit General Sherman received several rounds of old-time camp-ground cheers and a tiger with each.

#### RECEPTION AT THE CAMP.

Brilliant Display of Fireworks—Speeches by Gen. Merrill and Others—The Blue and the Gray.

At night the camp grounds were brilliantly lighted with thousands of Chinese lanterns. The throng was immense, all the avenues of approach to the Post being blocked with vehicles. Commencing about 8 o'clock, there was a superb display of fireworks, continuing until nearly ten, many of the devices being decidedly novel, one bearing the letters "G. A. R.," exciting great admiration. Some delay in the arrival of the delegates necessitated a postponement of the formal ceremonies of welcome until a later hour than had been arranged, and it was not until ten o'clock that the representative members of the Order assembled in the mansion, where refreshments were provided.

Ex-Mayor Latrobe presided, and delivered the opening address of welcome.

Mr. James Hodges, a leading merchant, was then introduced, and as the representative of the commercial interests of the city, extended a cordial greeting and sincere welcome to the Grand Army of the Republic. [Applause.] This is a welcome that knows no North, no South, no East, no West. [Cheers.] It was an honest and hearty welcome. Continuing, Mr. Hodges remarked that this was indeed a festive holiday—a holiday created by heroes, and born of National patriotism. He spoke of the public decorations of the city, the parade of its military, the receptions, etc., tendered the Grand Army, as indicating the sincerity and heartiness of the welcome tendered the visitors, and the enthusiasm the occasion had aroused among the people. It was an appropriate and touching sequel to the Decoration Day ceremonies of a few weeks ago, when the gallant survivors of both armies adorned with flowers the graves of the brave men who sleep their last sleep. We dedicate this day to the brave men of both armies—Union and confederate. [Cheers.] In closing, Mr. Hodges spoke of the present Remuneration as a harbinger of the peace and good fellowship that will hereafter exist between the sections. Federal and confederates should to-day pledge themselves to stamp out every trace of sectionalism and henceforth be brothers of a common country. [Cheers.]

Gen. George S. Merrill, Commander-in-Chief, was the next speaker. As he rose to address the audience a storm of applause swept over the room, continuing for several moments. He said: Mr. Chairmen, members of the convention, and citizens of Baltimore: The Grand Army of the Republic comes together to-day for the 16th annual session.